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China Report

AGRICULTURE

No. 226



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CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Ministry Official Emphasizes Importance of Autumn Harvest (ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 8 Jul 82)	1
Crucial Importance of Scientific Farming Underlined (Yao Yilin; ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 11 Jul 82)	5
Industrial, Agricultural Price Ratios Explained (He Cun; BEIJING RIBAO, 12 Mar 82)	8
Briefs	
National Live Hog Output	11
Farm Machine Sales Volume	11
PRC Agricultural Products Increase	11

GUANGDONG

Agricultural Technical Package Contract System Outlined (Lu Heyuan; YANGCHENG WAN BAO, 14 Jul 82)	12
--	----

HEBEI

Cotton Production Prospects Promising (HEBEI RIBAO, 8 Jul 82)	15
--	----

HUBEI

Briefs	
Early Rice Bumper Harvest	17

HUNAN

Briefs

Early Rice Harvest 18

JIANGSU

Xuzhou Prefecture Wheat Output Increase Despite Drought
(XINHUA RIBAO, 26 Jun 82) 19

Methods of Improving Pork Sales Discussed
(XINHUA RIBAO, various dates) 21

Call for More Lean Pork, by Qian Feng
Different Cuts of Pork

JIANGXI

Briefs

Husked Rice Bumper Harvest 24

NEI MONGGOL

Ideas About Surplus Workforce Problem Sketched
(Nei Monggol; ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO, 15 Jul 82) 25

NINGXIA

Autonomous Region Chairman Outlines Orientation of Agriculture
(NINGXIA RIBAO, 29 Jun 82) 29

Planned Aspects of Farm Production Emphasized
(Guo Shizhong; NINGXIZ RIBAO, 1 Jul 82) 31

Provincial Notice Issued on Summer Farm Work
(NINGXIA RIBAO, 20 Jun 82) 33

SHAANXI

Warning Issued Against Overplanting of Tobacco
(Wang Hanzhi; SHAANXI RIBAO, 28 Feb 82)..... 37

Use of Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic Film for Growing Seedlings
Urged
(Wang Guanli; SHAANXI RIBAO, 28 Feb 82) 39

Experts Provide Pointers on Cotton Production
(Li Xiaosheng; SHAANXI RIBAO, 1 Mar 82) 41

SHANDONG

Summer Grain Procurement Quotas Overfulfilled
(DAZHONG RIBAO, 2 Jul 82) 43

Scientific Techniques for Growing Cotton Outlined
(Wang Zhengping; DAZHONG RIBAO, 5 Mar 82) 45

XINJIANG

Application of Science, Technology in Agricultural Development
Discussed
(Mao Naishun; ZHONGGUO NONGKEN, No 3, 1982) 47

YUNNAN

Scientific Farming Experimental Areas Hailed
(Liu Qianjian; YUNNAN RIBAO, 8 Mar 82) 52

MINISTRY OFFICIAL EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF AUTUMN HARVEST

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Work Ceaselessly and Unremittingly To Win a Bumper Agricultural Harvest for the Year as a Whole. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery Responsible Person Makes Statement to Newspaper's Reporter"]

[Text] Now the summer harvest is in, and the fall crops are at a crucial time in their growth. How to work ceaselessly and unremittingly to win a bumper harvest for the year as a whole, and to fulfill quotas for increased agricultural output for the year as a whole is a problem that concerns all. A responsible person in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, and Fishery made a statement on this subject to the newspaper's reporter as follows:

Despite the natural disasters of severe drought and hot dry winds that beset the country's agricultural production during the first half of this year, thanks to the broad masses of rural villages having assiduously carried out CCP Committee Document No 1 for the further implementation and perfection of agricultural production responsibility systems, a fine grain and oil-bearing crop harvest was realized. A look at actual circumstances shows the summer grain crop to have been better than anticipated, with total output nationally approaching last year's levels. Jiangsu, Anhui, Sichuan, Hubei, Zhejiang, Shanghai, Shaanxi, and Gansu all had increased output; Hebei and Henan had either the same or slightly decreased outputs. Output to rapeseeds went on from 3 consecutive years of bumper harvests to reach an all-time high. Spring and summer sown crops were planted earlier than last year, and in North China autumn-harvested crops grew rather well. In South China, early and intermediate rice grew better than last year. Economic crops such as cotton, soybeans, and peanuts grew better than last year.

However, since the beginning of June, rainfall has been early and fairly concentrated in South China, and in some places torrential rains have caused disasters, badly hurting the early rice crop. In some parts of North China summer drought advanced, and in still other places disease and insect pest infestations have been very serious. Consequently, the urgent task that now confronts us is further carrying into effect of the program of "positively

no relaxation in grain production while actively developing economic diversification," going all out, working ceaselessly and unremittingly, further stabilizing production responsibility systems, more fully stirring the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people, devoting intense attention to field care of crops to be harvested in the fall, working hard during July, August, and September, using every available means to win a bumper harvest for the year as a whole and striving to fulfill increased in production quotas for the year as a whole. In order to do this, it is necessary right now to give attention to efforts of the following several kinds:

1. Further Mental Arousal. Autumn is the main season in agricultural production in China, both the area planted to fall grain and output amounting to two-thirds the annual total, the economic crops being harvested mostly in the fall as well. During the past 10 years, summer grain production has developed fairly rapidly and consistently for an average annual incremental increase of 5.9 percent, while the annual incremental increase for autumn harvested grain crops has averaged only 2.1 percent. Autumn grain production is low and inconsistent, impairing the speed of agricultural development. This year's state plan calls for a grain output increase over last year of more than 17 billion jin. Inasmuch as the summer grain harvest did not reach target goals, autumn grain output quotas have been increased. In present terms, fulfillment of this quota will be conditional upon the following: First is high enthusiasm on the part of the masses, and second is a good fall crop growth in most places. In the time remaining, only if the right actions are taken can output from the autumn harvested crops hold great prospects. All jurisdictions are to clearly explain to the broad masses the importance and the arduousness of winning a bumper harvest for the year as a whole so as to overcome the blind optimism and lackadaisical feelings that exist in some places, to direct the enthusiasm of the cadres and masses to taking a firm grip on autumn production to win a bumper harvest for the year as a whole.

2. Take Firm Hold on Crucial Actions to Increase Output. Good planting is the foundation, and care is the key. Practice has shown that care or no care makes a big difference. With good care, weak seedlings become sturdy seedlings, and sturdy seedlings become more sturdy. With poor care, good seedlings become poor seedlings. The principle of adaptation of general methods to local situations has to be followed using tailored guidance to carry out scientific care that is pertinent. In South China, efforts must be continued to be directed toward late stage care of early rice, and to mid and late stage care of intermediate rice and cotton. Additionally, it is necessary to do a good preparatory job for late rice in a two crop system in an effort to win new breakthroughs from late rice. The area planted to early and late rice is more or less equal for the country as a whole, yet total output from the late rice crop is more than 2 billion jin less, largely because of late transplanting, insufficient fertilization, and much damage from diseases and insect pests. This year all jurisdictions are to focus on problems existing in late rice crop production and increase measures taken to strive for high and consistent yields. In North China

it is necessary to educate a small number of cadres and masses in the need to overcome their mentality of "emphasizing the summer and slighting the fall;" in addition to devoting attention to the spring sowing of grain and cotton crops, they must also take firmly in hand late autumn crop production. As a result of the severe drought during the previous period, growth of late autumn crops has been particularly uneven; consequently, major efforts have to be made to provide early and intensive care to bring early ripening so as to prevent or avoid early frost damage.

3. Vigorous Launching of Technical Service Work. Following the institution of production responsibility systems, in order to win high yields, among the broad masses of peasants everywhere a craze for studying science and using science appeared. Agricultural departments everywhere should vigorously launch technical service work, further implement and develop technical contract agreements, establish technical consulting sites, train peasant technical personnel, arrange peasant household scientific farming demonstrations, and print technical materials to get into the hands of the myriad peasant households effective measures for increasing yields as well as scientific techniques. Farm technical personnel should not only operate at key points but should also promote work over a wide area to promote increased yields over a wide area.

4. Take a Firm Grip on Production in Medium and Low Yield Areas. The area of China sown to spring and summer crops is more than 1 billion mu. With the exception of a portion that contains high yield fields, a considerable part of this area is medium and low yield fields. Practice has shown that the potential in this part is very great. In addition to giving attention to making high yield fields into mainstay fields with increased yields, all jurisdictions are to devote efforts to medium and low yield fields, intensify care, and direct the main attack against yields per unit of area to promote even production.

5. Make a Stand on Resistance to Disasters to Win a Bumper Harvest. It is during the growth period for autumn harvested crops that damage from various natural disasters is most frequent; thus, it is necessary to stand fast against disasters to win a bumper harvest. Weather forecasts for mid-summer this year call for an overly large amount of rain in the upper reaches of the Chang Jiang, in the Huai He Basin, and in the lower reaches of the Huang He, with flooding and waterlogging occurring in some places. In North China and Northeast China, rainfall will be less than usual, the drought continuing. In some parts of the area south of the Chang Jiang, summer drought may occur. Thus, it is necessary to make multiple preparations to prevent or combat disaster mentally, with actions to be taken, and with materials to be used, as well as to bolster monitoring and forecasting of diseases and insect pests in an effort to reduce to the minimum damage caused by natural disasters. In places where summer grain yields are reduced by disasters, in particular, full preparations should be made to combat disaster to win a bumper harvest for the year as a whole so that the autumn harvest will make up for the summer harvest.

6. Strengthening of Leadership. During the period when a bumper autumn harvest is being harvested, there is much farm work to be done and time is short. In rural villages, organizations at all levels must strengthen leadership and make overall arrangements to take firmly in hand as the central task in rural villages the winning of a bumper harvest for the year as a whole. All levels of agricultural departments should diligently change their workstyles, go down into the grassroots levels, investigate and study, give attention to providing for the livelihood of the masses, and promptly report to units concerned problems existing in production such as shortages of fuel, electricity and needed fertilizer, and win the support for agriculture of all trades and industries in order to make a contribution to the reaping of a bumper harvest for the year as a whole.

There is still some time before the autumn harvest, and the room for maneuver is still very great. If only our mentalities are emancipated and we take a firm grip on each production link, do a solid job of field care, taking hold of every link and holding fast to it, we will be able to do a good job of autumn production and win a bumper harvest in agriculture for the year as a whole.

9432

CSO: 4007/498

CRUCIAL IMPORTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC FARMING UNDERLINED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Yao Yilin [1202 0181 2651]: "Vigorously Raise Levels of Agricultural Science and Technology for In-depth and In-Breadth Progress in Production"]

[Text] Development of China's agriculture has to rely on policies and on science. The policies that have followed from the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee will continue to play a role for many years to come. Likewise, agricultural production's reliance on science will also be placed on daily agendas in greater scope.

In longrange terms, development of agriculture requires planning that is national in character. Planning must be done for the long range, the medium long range and the short range. The long range is from 50 to 100 years, with things like the building of the loess highlands taking quite a long time. Medium long range means 20 years or until the end of this century. Short range means 5 to 10 years. Long range planning is for the purpose of resolving our goals. Short-range plans are for the purpose of clarifying how we can begin, doing the easy first and the difficult later, first eating the "meat," and later gnawing on the "bones," studying what can be obtained first and put to use to take the next step. Planning has to be done in an overall way and carried out little by little and place by place; there can be no equal use of forces at the same time in all places. To do otherwise would require too much investment, a long period of time, no immediate results, and no turnover of financial and material resources.

Agriculture is the foundation of the national economy, and development of agriculture is, at bottom, the premier problem in China's national economic work. Output value of China's industry has long since stood at about 70 percent of the total output value of industry and agriculture combined, yet 80 percent of the country's population lives in rural villages. The status of the development of agriculture is a major matter bearing on the overall situation. Between 1979 and 1981, the total output value of China's agriculture grew 18 percent, with every peasant averaging a 66 percent increase in earnings. This has been the golden age in development of China's agriculture. However, it has to be realized that at the present time our agricultural production is fundamentally a hand operation, with both the labor productivity

rate and the agricultural products commodity rate being relatively low. Capabilities for withstanding natural calamities are weak, and the contradiction between population increase and a lack of land becomes ever more prominent. The current struggle between economic crops and grain crops for a growing area is one manifestation of this contradiction. Consequently, while adhering to control of population increase, we must make advances in depth and in breadth in production, so as to produce from limited land an ever increasing amount of grain crops, economic crops, and other agricultural by-products.

Full use must be made of the land. So long as soil and water conservation and the ecological environment are not hurt, good use should be made of barren mountains and seacoast flats to increase the forest cover rate. There should be gradual improvement in production conditions such as seed and soil improvement, the composition of fertilizer and fertilization methods, farmland capital construction, farm machine improvements, etc. In addition, grain production and economic diversification should be properly linked. In this country of ours, the grain problem, or rather the food problem, is always a very big problem because of our 1 billion population. For a long time we have been in a situation of a low standard "melon and vegetable era," and some people do not realize the seriousness of this problem. However, for genuine improvement in the quality of people's lives, the food problem is always a conspicuous problem. Of course improvement in food does not necessarily mean to eat meat. Today some people advocate a change in the meat eating road that Europe and the Americas have taken to the use of plants to make plant protein. They have discovered that to have plants eat grain with people then eating the meat means waste of quite a bit of protein. Getting protein directly from the plants to make protein foods rich in amino acids is always to save protein. In China's traditional diet, an overwhelming majority of people eat mostly grain. Therefore, for a fairly long time to time, China's agricultural structure will continue to stress grain production, and the grain growing area has to be suitably stabilized. Grain production has to be used to assure economic diversification, and economic diversification has to be used to advance grain production, with adaptation of general methods to local situations and equitable zoning for coordinated development of both.

In order to realize the aforesaid goals, the scientific and technical level of farm science and technology personnel and the cultural and technical level of workers must be raised. A look at foreign experiences and our own experiences shows that when workers' cultural levels are high, labor efficiency is high, sensible suggestions become numerous, and work creativity also becomes greater. Some economically advanced countries rely to a very great degree on advance in science and technology to bring about improvement in the labor productivity rate. Consequently, an intensification of cultural education and scientific and technical education in China's rural villages is an extremely important problem that cannot be ignored. In a certain sense, the investment in cultural knowledge is more important than the investment in material resources.

Comrades who have been engaged for a long time in scientific and technical work in rural villages have gone through great hardships, and both the party

and government should cherish them and gradually make good arrangements for their work and their daily lives. What the broad masses of science and technology workers and the broad masses of intellectuals want, first of all, is the party's confidence in them so they can make the most of their work skills and contribute their luster and ardor. Implementation of policies on intellectuals requires that work be done in this regard first of all. Everyone also seeks improvement in his livelihoods. The lives of middle aged intellectuals is particularly hard. They are, however, able to make allowances for the country's straitened circumstances and not demand that improvements be made at once, but rather than improvements take place gradually over a period of time. Wartime hardships were much greater than now, and did the intellectuals not persevere in struggle under the leadership of the party? Today the situation is much better than during wartime. Of course several years time will be necessary to bring about gradual improvements in their livelihoods so that they will be free from nagging worries while they do their work, and will have the necessary material conditions enabling them to make most use of their intelligence and wisdom in the course of modernizing agriculture.

9432

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INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL PRICE RATIOS EXPLAINED

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by He Cun [4421 2625]: "Increase in Peasant Earnings Cannot Again Come From Increases in Procurement Prices"]

[Text] Increase in peasant income and steady improvement in the people's lives is, without doubt, a major matter about which the party and state are regularly concerned. It is also a required goal of socialist production. Nevertheless, the fundamental way in which to increase peasant income and improve the lives of the people is development of agricultural production and increasing national wealth, not reliance on steady increases in procurement prices paid for agricultural products. This is because, to do this would be extremely disadvantageous for both peasants and the country alike.

We know that price is an expression of value in monetary terms. Prices fluctuate according to value, and this is a manifestation of the role of value laws. However, when prices are at variance with value, being overly high or overly low, the national economy be damaged, with the result that workers or some workers sustain losses. The economic depressions, the market slumps, and the inflation of old China caused the broad masses of workers serious damage. Ours is a planned socialist economy in which full advantage may be taken of the superiority of the planned socialist economy, and the laws of value used to serve the planned economy. Through the use of planned controls and market regulations, the state can stabilize the prices of goods at a specific level within a period of time. This is not only advantageous for the development of production and gradual improvement in the livelihood of the people, but is of major significance in consolidating the alliance of workers and peasants, and in promoting the stability and unity of all the nationalities in the country. Consequently, in a situation in which no substantial growth can occur in industrial or agricultural goods, there is no use hoping for continued increases in purchase prices paid for farm products to increase peasant income. Under current circumstances in which the public coffers are still running a deficit, in particular, further increases in purchase prices paid for farm products must inevitably entail the issuance of more banknotes, increasing the amount of currency in circulation and increasing the purchasing power of

society, thereby artificially creating a market shortage of supplies. Furthermore, to continue along these lines, this would lead inexorably to inflation. When that happened, the money that the peasants gained from increases in purchase prices would be entirely lost in buying industrial goods, and would consequently be like drawing water with a bamboo basket--all in vain.

Of course, some comrades might say that unless purchase prices for farm products are raised, how is the unreasonably "price scissors" to be reduced or eliminated? We cannot use increases in purchase prices for farm products as the only way in which to eliminate or reduce the "price scissors," much less can we muddle together the two issues of reducing the "price scissors" and increasing peasant income. By "price scissors" is meant the uneven exchange of value of industrial and farm products and its trend of development. It reflects the overly low price paid for farm products, which are sold for less than their value, and the overly high price at which industrial goods are sold, which is more than their value. This sets up an unequal price exchange ratio and exchange relationship between agricultural and industrial products. We do not deny that within price parities in the exchange of industrial and agricultural products in China different degrees of "scissors" do indeed exist; however, this has been formed historically. During the more than 30 years since founding of the People's Republic, in order to reduce the "scissors," both the party and state have gradually increased purchase prices paid for farm products on the one hand, while several times lowering the prices of industrial goods on the other, so that price parities in the exchange of industrial and agricultural goods have gradually moved toward equitability, and the "scissors" has gradually been reduced (For changes in the exchange of major farm products for industrial products, please see the attached table).

From the attached table one can see that the trend in the "scissors" between industrial and agricultural produces has been toward gradual reduction. Most particularly, in 1979 the party and state tremendously increased the purchase prices paid for eight major agricultural and sideline products (the average rate of increase being 22.1 percent with another 7.1 percent hike in 1980). In addition, they instituted increased prices for excess purchases of grain, cotton, and edible oils for fairly substantial increases in peasant incomes. As a result of increased output and raised prices, accumulated increases in peasant income for 1979 and 1980 were 25.8 billion yuan, or an average increase of somewhat more than 30 yuan per peasant. Such a tremendous increase in the purchase prices paid for farm products which had as its objective the increase in peasant earnings and improvement in the livelihood of the 800 million peasants, also substantially reduced the scissors in exchanges of industrial and agricultural products. However, we cannot, for the sake of increasing peasant income, increase purchase prices year after year, much less is it possible to depart from the tasks of developing the national economy and building the national economy in order to increase purchase prices. Increases in purchase prices paid for farm products is not simply a matter of increasing peasant income, nor is it just simply a matter of reducing the "scissors." It can directly influence the prices of industrial goods that use

agricultural products as their raw materials, going on to influence the stability of market prices, and to affect development of industrial and agricultural production and improvement in the people's livelihood. Additionally, it can directly bear on the issue of accumulation of capital for the building of the national economy. Therefore, increasing purchase prices requires extreme prudence. The principle of concurrent concern for the interests of the country, the collective, and individuals must be adhered to. There can be no concern for only the interests of a single element.

What is the fundamental way in which to increase peasant income? This means: development of commodity production to realize greater production and unimpeded sales. It is necessary to rely upon correct policies to stir the enthusiasm for socialism of the broad masses of peasants, to actively develop economic diversification even while assuring steady development of grain production, and vigorous improvement in the agricultural labor productivity rate. During the past several years, the state has made needed readjustments in rural production relationships. It has changed the overconcentration in management systems, blind direction in production, egalitarianism in distribution, and such inequitable practices, and it has developed various forms of production responsibility systems. That growth has taken place in agricultural production as a result, and that in many places peasant earnings have increased manifold attests to this. At the same time it is necessary to rely on scientific techniques and scientific management methods for energetic development of natural resources and equitable use of every plot of land including existing cultivated land, mountainlands, hills, grasslands, rivers, lakes, and sea areas, etc. It is necessary to take a new road in agriculture of fairly little investment for relatively high economic benefits. In this way it is possible to form a good link between the readjustment of rural production relationships and development of rural productivity, and to promote the all around development of the agricultural economy, so that the broad masses of peasants can lead a prosperous life.

Table

<u>Per 100 jin of farm products</u>	<u>Industrial goods exchanged</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1978 percent of increase over 1950</u>
Wheat	Kerosene (jin)	13	19	38	192.3%
Paddy rice	Sugar (jin)	7	9	14	100.0%
Ginned cotton	White cotton cloth (chi)	286	283	388	35.7%
Fattened hogs	Sugar (jin)	35	48	65	85.7%
Chicken eggs	Kerosene (jin)	39	88	195	400.0%

9432

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BRIEFS

NATIONAL LIVE HOG OUTPUT--According to the estimate of the departments concerned, the output of live hogs rose in the first half of 1982. This is an increase of 2.45 million head or 2.7 percent over the same period in 1981. Many provinces and municipalities increased their output by a large margin. Nei Monggol increased by 175.5 percent, Qinghai by 50 percent, Gansu by 28.8 percent, Shanghai Municipality by 20.1 percent, Jilin by 17.8 percent, Jiangsu by 14.5 percent and Anhui by 12.7 percent. The state procured 3 million head, or a 5 percent increase over the same period in 1981. Each live hog gained a net weight of 6.6 jin per head more than in 1981. The number of sows capable of reproduction also increased in the first half of the year by 476,000 head or 2.3 percent over the same period in 1981. [Excerpt] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Aug 82 p 2]

FARM MACHINE SALES VOLUME--Since February of this year, the situation of China's falling sales volume of farm machine products which has been plaguing China for 3 successive years has begun a turn-around. By the end of June, the national aggregate sales had reached 3 billion yuan, an increase of 8 percent over the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Aug 82 p 1]

PRC AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS INCREASE--Since the 3rd plenary session of the 11th Central Committee, China has reaped an all-round harvest in agricultural production. Although, according to the estimates by the State Statistical Bureau, the sown area of grain crops fell somewhat from 1979 to 1981 due to a rational readjustment of overall arrangements in planting, the national grain output has exceeded the pre-1978 level every year since then. For example, the total grain output in 1981 reached 325.02 million tons. Production of various cash crops also increased continuously. The cash crop output in 1981 was: cotton, 59.35 million dan; oil-bearing crops, 204.10 million dan; sugar, 720.57 million dan; and tea, 6.85 million dan. All exceeded the highest level in history, and each increased from 37 percent to 96 percent over 1978. Also in 1981, the gross value of output in forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and sideline production was about 617 million yuan (based on 1970 constant price estimates). This figure showed an increase of 31.1 percent over 1978 and an average progressive increase of 9.5 percent per year. [Excerpt] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Aug 82 p 2]

AGRICULTURAL TECHNICAL PACKAGE CONTRACT SYSTEM OUTLINED

Guangzhou YANGCHENG WAN BAO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Lu Heyuan [4151 0735 3293]: "Promote Agricultural Techniques Directly Related to Economic Effectiveness--A Talk About Various Forms of Agricultural Technical Contract Systems"]

[Text] Agricultural technique contract systems are a new form of using science and technology to develop agriculture. They employ agricultural technical promotion departments on the one hand, and production units (production teams and peasant households) on the other, the two parties signing agreements on the basis of voluntary participation for mutual benefit. The agricultural technical promotion departments are responsible for setting technical procedures, training peasant technical mainstay cadre, and providing on-site direction, while the production units are responsible for putting technical measures into effect so as to assure application of science and technology, increased agricultural yields, and increased earnings for the peasants. Last year Guangdong Province launched a technical contracts campaign, contracting a crop area of 210,000 mu from which outstanding economic results were obtained from an overwhelming portion. This year the crop area contracted throughout the province already amounts to more than 1 million mu, and contracting has been extended from grain crops to economic crops and other economic diversification; not only has there been a comprehensive contracting for increased yields, but also the contracting for individual kinds of techniques, the scope becoming ever greater and the forms increasingly diverse.

Technical contract agreements promoted everywhere in Guangdong Province have been of the following several kinds:

(1) Agricultural departments (county agricultural bureaus or commune farm techniques stations) and peasants (production teams and peasant households) have signed comprehensive technical contract agreements. Some of these relate to output, and some do not. Mostly contracting of rice has been done, but there has also been some contracting of sugarcane, peanuts, and such economic crops. In the case of agreements related to output, the principal method used has been the dispatch of technicians by agricultural units in accordance with agreements to help peasants formulate technical procedures, to carry out technical training, to give on-site

direction. In some cases a certain amount of chemical fertilizer, and pesticides have also been provided so the peasants can carry out production in accordance with technical procedures. The two parties negotiate a base figure with any output in excess being proportionally divided. Should reduced yields result from mistaken technical direction, agricultural departments will bear responsibility for paying indemnities. In the case of agreements not linked to output, technical direction fees are collected on the basis of contracted area, any increases in yields reverting entirely to the peasants.

(2) Organization by agricultural departments of peasant technicians to establish technical service teams, with the signing of technical contract agreements with the peasants. The main method used is for natural villages or production teams, acting with the support of commune farm technique stations, to select peasant technical teams from among those who have been trained, who have experience in scientific farming, and who enjoy a certain prestige among the masses to form farm technique service teams, signing technical contract agreements with peasant households (service households), discussing responsibilities both parties are to assume, a technical service fee of 1 to 2 yuan per mu per crop being collected. Agricultural departments periodically provide training to technical service team members to improve their technical levels.

(3) Individual technical contracts signed between plant protection companies and peasants for the prevention and control of crop diseases and insect pests. The company is responsible for disease and insect pest monitoring reports, for technical direction, for providing pesticides (and in some cases the contracting of application of pesticides), paying indemnities for losses beyond those stipulated with the peasants paying a prevention and control fee on the basis of contracted area.

In addition to the aforesaid forms, there are contracts linking output, purchases and marketing to new techniques for perennial crops (such as fruits and tea); agreements linking hybrid seed production to yields; and joint operating agreements between agricultural, industrial, and commercial companies and production units.

Last year's experiences show that agricultural techniques contract systems holds the following advantages:

(1) They are beneficial in the implementation of various measures for increasing agricultural output, for accelerating the spread of agricultural science and technology, for improving scientific farming standards, and for increasing economic results. In the past we became accustomed to leaders making a general call, or using administrative command methods, to compel action when we promoted agricultural techniques. Leadership departments took no economic responsibility whatsoever as to whether these techniques were suited to local realities or whether they resulted in increased yields and increased earnings. Consequently, the peasants did not readily accept these new techniques. After employing the technical contracts system, yields increased and excess production was divided up

proportionally between the promoters and the producers. When technical direction was unsuitable and resulted in reduced yields, the promoters had to take responsibility for payment of indemnities. Thus, promotion of agricultural techniques became linked to economic results, with the result that the road to the spread of agricultural techniques came alive. Last year Zhanjiang Prefecture vigorously promoted the growing of hybrid corn as the early crop, but because quite a few places lacked experiences in the farming of hybrid rice, agricultural departments adopted the method of signing technical agreements with peasants to help them master the techniques so that measures for increasing yields were translated into reality. As a result, 290 of the 300 production teams that signed technical agreements with agricultural departments produced increased yields.

(2) Because the agreement methods closely united promotion of technology and production, made the goals synonymous, defined responsibilities, and blended the interests of both parties to the agreements, they helped stir the enthusiasm of all parties for concerted efforts in fulfilling the overfulfilling tasks stipulated in the agreements. Last year the Heyuan County Agricultural Bureau signed a technical agreement with Silaitang Production Team in Dengta Commune for the early crop, the contracted area amounting to 28.9 mu. After the agreement had been signed, the assistant agronomist responsible for providing technical direction, Zhang Yongshu [1729 3057 2873], took various actions to increase yields. As a result, yields averaged 219 jin per mu more than for the same period the previous year, and total output increased 42.8 percent. For the late crop, the scope of contracts was expanded to 191.3 mu of paddyfields in four production teams. Despite serious natural disasters and a general reduction in yields of nearby communes and brigades, the four production teams all realized remarkable increases in yields. One of the production teams had yield increases of 323 jin per mu, and the lowest production team had yield increases of 57 jin per mu.

(3) Raised the technological levels of farm technical cadres and the broad masses of peasants. Following the signing of technical agreements, direction in farm techniques became linked to production results. Farm technical cadres universally felt "pressure," and their zeal for more intense study of technology increased. In addition, training linked to production realities was provided large groups of peasant technical personnel, grassroots cadres, and commune members, and the technical level of the broad masses of peasants was generally raised.

(4) Increased sources of experience for technical promotion work. In the process of promoting the agreements system by agricultural departments, funds derived from the division of production in excess of bare figures could be used to improve work conditions and to increase expenditures for training and for the buying of needed instruments and equipment. They could also be used to give appropriate bonuses to technical cadres concerned for a gradual change in the old notion that "the country spends the money and the peasants farm the fields," as well as in the situation wherein agricultural technical service had been given without compensation. This represented a major change in agricultural technical promotion work.

COTTON PRODUCTION PROSPECTS PROMISING

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Economic Crop Office, Provincial Agriculture Bureau: "Hebei Province Cotton Production Situation Heartening. Area Expanded by Nearly 3 Million Mu From Last Year With an Increase of 300 to 400 Plants Per Mu. Budding and Blossoming 7 to 10 Days Early"]

[Text] According to reports from everywhere and onsite observations of units concerned, cotton growth throughout the province is very heartening.

The fine situation this year in cotton production throughout the province is manifested in three ways as follows: First, the cottonfield area is large and cotton is plentiful. Thanks to the arduous efforts of cotton growing peasants in combating drought this year, 10.71 million mu of cotton was planted, which was 3 million mu more than last year. This is the first time since 1966 that the 10 million mu mark has been broken. This is a general reflection of the grading of former cottonfield plants, which was in the shape of a mountain with little good cotton and much second rate cotton. This year's grades of cottonfields is like an inverted pagoda, with much good cotton and little inferior cotton for an even growth situation. A survey done at the end of June shows 4.4 million mu of first grade cottonfields amounting to 41 percent of the total cottonfield area, a 10 percent increase over the same period last year. This has been rare for many years. Second is the full stand of plants of sensible density, vigorous growth, and numerous fruiting branches. Full stand and substantially full stand cottonfield cover 9.4 million mu, or 88 percent of the total area, an 8 percent increase over last year. Furthermore, the number of plants retained have had fairly numerous and of sensible density, with the number of plants retained being about 4,400 per mu. Right now the cotton has reached a height of more than 1 chi, and good cotton plants have seven or eight fruiting branches; run-of-the-mill plants have five or six fruiting branches. Plants are from 1 to 2 cun taller than last year and fruiting branches more numerous by three or four. Moreover, cotton plants are sturdy, stems are thick, and nodes are close together. Leaf color is deep green. Third, budding and blossoming has been 7 to 10 days earlier than last year, and buds are both large and numerous. Budding has already taken place on more than 8.8 million mu, or 83 percent of the total area. Individual plants have formed 8 to 9 buds, the budding area increasing by 23 percent over last year. Individual plants have formed between two and three more buds.

Right now the cotton fields are growing well, and the enthusiasm of cotton growing peasants is greater. The broad masses of cotton growing peasants are now taking a firm grip on cottonfield care, determined to conquer all kinds of disasters and win a bumper cotton harvest this year.

9432

CSO: 4007/495

HUBEI

BRIEFS

EARLY RICE BUMPER HARVEST--Hubei Province reaped a bumper harvest of early rice this year with total output reaching more than 8.2 billion jin, an increase of more than 500 million jin over 1981. By 20 August, the province had in storage more than 1.2 billion jin of early rice, an increase of 25 percent over the same period last year. [Excerpt] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4007/587

HUNAN

BRIEFS

EARLY RICE HARVEST--Hunan Province reaped a bumper harvest of early rice this year with an estimated total output nearing 20 billion jin, an increase of more than 300 million jin over the bumper year of 1981. Both its per unit yield and total output exceeded the highest level in history. Of the 16 prefectures and municipalities in the entire province, 9 have increased output. Of these, Changde and Yiyang prefectures increased their output by more than 100 million jin over 1981, and Yueyang Prefecture and Changsha Municipality increased output by 96 million jin and 40 million jin respectively. [Excerpt] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO 10 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4007/571

XUZHOU PREFECTURE WHEAT OUTPUT INCREASED DESPITE DROUGHT

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Xuzhou Prefecture Total Wheat Output 300 Million Jin More Than in 1981; Triumph Over Protracted Drought To Win Bumper Harvest From Summer Crop"]

[Text] Xuzhou Prefecture cadres and commune members have triumphed over calamities, including drought, high temperatures, and overcast, rainy weather, to achieve a bumper harvest from the summer crop. Output from over 6 million mu of wheat totals over 2.7 billion jin, an increase of more than 300 million jin over 1981. Every one of the eight counties in the prefecture had increased yields. In Pi, Suining, Donghai, and Feng Counties, the total output surpassed all-time highs. Rape output for the prefecture amounted to more than 90 million jin, more than twice as much as in 1981.

One of the main reasons for Xuzhou Prefecture's bumper harvest this summer was the tremendous stimulation of the masses of commune members throughout the prefecture to combat drought and achieve a bumper harvesting resulting from the agricultural production responsibility system. During the entire period of growth of summer ripening crops in Xuzhou Prefecture, winter drought was followed by spring drought, which was followed by summer drought. For a period of 7 months, the amount of rainfall was only one-third normal. Since the beginning of April, in particular, the drought situation has worsened. The drought-stricken wheat growing area in the prefecture amounts to more than 2 million mu. In order to achieve a bumper harvest from this year's summer crop, the broad masses of cadres and commune members throughout the prefecture firmly established an attitude of protracted combat against drought. During last autumn's sowing season, they created soil moisture, and rushed to take advantage of soil moisture for early sowing at the right time in order to get a full stand of crops. During the winter, they fought drought by watering more than 3.7 million mu of wheat. Following the lunar new year, in addition to providing a top dressing of fertilizer, they watered more than 2 million mu of wheat. The drought continued to develop beyond the end of May, and the prefecture CCP committee and government administrative offices held an emergency meeting on fighting drought in Feng County, where the drought was most severe. The conference promoted the experiences of Wanggou Commune in Feng County in carrying forward a spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle to combat drought and protect the

wheat. Throughout the prefecture a surge began, with men, women, old and young all pitching in, every available means being used to combat drought and achieve a bumper harvest. At the crucial time in the combat against drought to save the wheat, the prefecture daily fielded more than 1 million people to combat the drought by watering a total of over 2 million mu of wheat. Cadres and commune members said that such a good wheat harvest this year is the result of arousing the enthusiasm of all concerned by party policies and their efforts in watering the crops.

9432

CSO: 4007/487

METHODS OF IMPROVING PORK SALES DISCUSSED

Call for More Lean Pork

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Qian Feng [6929 6912]]

[Text] China raises more hogs than any other country in the world, and pork is the main meat the Chinese people eat. It can also be exported for foreign exchange to support building the four modernizations. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," party policies have stirred the enthusiasm of the peasants for hog raising, and this plus the fine grain harvests has brought rapid development of hog raising enterprises. In 1978, the state purchase of live hogs in Jiangsu Province totaled 10.69 million head. In 1981, the number was 16.31 million head, and for the first quarter of 1982 the number purchased was 4 million. In both city and countryside pork supplies are freely available, and annually hundreds of thousands of tons of pork are supplied for export, which is certainly a heartening matter.

However, during the past 2 years a problem of hogs tending to be overly fat has gradually cropped up. In 1981, the live hogs that were purchased averaged more than 181 jin in weight, over 14 jin more than in 1980. In northern Jiangsu prefectures that grow grains other than wheat and rice, the average weight was more than 230 jin. In the Lake Tai rice-growing region, where live hogs have historically been removed from inventory upon reaching a weight of about 110 jin, they weighed an average of more than 150 jin. Though the period January to April this year has been a slack season for the arrival of hogs to market, the average weight per head for hogs purchased in the province has been more than 185 jin, an increase of more than 21 jin over the same period last year. The hogs tend to be larger and their meat is also overly fat. A survey carried out in Nanjing Municipality shows that among live hogs slaughtered in 1975, for every 100 jin of pork, about 35 jin of lean pork could be cut. This year, however, the amount is only about 19 jin. On the other hand, the number of consumers hoping to buy lean pork have risen to more than 70 percent. In medium-size and small cities and market towns, and even in some rural villages, the demand for supplies of lean pork have steadily increased. Customers want to cast aside fat pork and choose the lean, and business people want to throw in more fat when they sell

the lean, which often causes tempers to flare. This conflict between sellers and buyers reflects, in essence, the conflict between supply and demand. As a result of year after year of bumper rape harvests, supplies of rapeseed oil have increased and prices have fallen, so the market for lard has also become an increasingly small one. Reportedly the problem of overly fat live hogs exists in other hog-producing provinces too. Today the level of pork consumption by the people of the country is by no means high; however, overly fat hogs have hurt pork sales. Recently we strolled through Nanjing markets, where the sights we saw aroused concern. Many customers "looked at the pork and sighed with delight," while many sellers "looked at the pork and worried." How can this situation be changed? The key lies in clear improvement in economic benefits as the guiding mentality in hog raising, meaning that hogs with a lot of lean pork that meet the requirements of society have to be produced. The production requirements should specify not only great quantity, but also high quality. In this regard, we put forward the following suggestions for the reference of those concerned when studying the problem.

1. Hasten the transitional process from fatty meat hog varieties to lean meat varieties. This work must move quickly from the stage of academic study to the practical stage. China's pork resources are abundant, and the country's financial situation does not permit large imports of lean meat hog varieties. Experiments conducted in this province show that the increase of the lean meat rate requires, as a first step, the crossing of lean meat type boars with the province's fine variety local sows, and carrying out binary or tertiary crosses. It is also necessary, at the same time, to improve feeding techniques. Efforts should be made to obtain, within a period of about 5 years, a 10-percent or more increase in the lean meat rate.
2. As a matter of state procurement policy, the principle of superior price for superior quality should be followed to encourage the growing of hogs with a high rate of lean meat, and to curb the raising of overly fat hogs, guiding hog raising households to produce pork that meets the needs of society.
3. Pork should be supplied in cuts. While maintaining the existing centralized pork price levels, the difference in price between lean and fat pork should be suitably increased and different prices set for different pork cuts so that lean pork, porkchops, and such meats that are in great demand will be displayed in the markets, and so that fat pork can be sold, too, to meet the needs of different consumers.

This method will aid the continued development of the province's live hog production, improve the level of hog raising, help satisfy consumers, cause the markets to flourish, provide real benefits for producers and consumers alike, and offer hope for a reasonably good solution to the conflict between customers and sellers.

Different Cuts of Pork

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Beginning today, throughout the urban area of Nanjing all-round promotion will be given to the supply of different cuts of pork. This decision was reached yesterday by the municipal government.

All year long pork supplies have been fairly large in Nanjing markets. The meat has also been too fat, and fat pork has been sold as lean pork, which has caused a tense situation between sellers and their customers. In order to alleviate the conflict between supply and demand, on 27 May Nanjing began to run pilot projects on price differences for fat and lean pork and for the supply of different cuts of meat in 19 urban food markets. After more than a month, the overall situation in these pilot projects is good.

Simultaneous with the all-round promotion of supplies of various cuts of pork has been the institution of new prices for cuts. The trial prices have been cancelled, but uniform wholesale and retail prices for pork have not been changed. Under the new system of supplying cuts, prices for pork ribs, neck portions, and pork bellies have been adjusted downward, while prices for lean meat and chops have been adjusted upward, to meet the needs of different consumers. In addition, all food markets continue to maintain supply counters where the masses can select purchases.

9432

CSO: 4007/487

JIANGXI

BRIEFS

HUSKED RICE BUMPER HARVEST--By 22 August, Jiangxi Province had over 1 billion jin of husked rice more in storage over the same period in 1981. [Excerpt]
[Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 31 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 4007/586

IDEAS ABOUT SURPLUS WORKFORCE PROBLEM SKETCHED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGMIN BAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Nei Monggol CCP Committee First Secretary Zhou Hui [0719 1920]:
"Actively Guide Rural Surplus Workforces To Devote Efforts to 'The Land'"]

[Text] How to solve the problem of surplus rural workforces is something that has emerged in some places for the past 2 years. Following visits to rural villages during June and July, I feel that this problem is fairly widespread. This results primarily from the current practice of various forms of responsibility systems whereby output quotas are fixed for households or whereby households assume full responsibility for task completion about which the broad masses of peasants are fairly satisfied; consequently enthusiasm for labor and production is very high and the labor productivity rate is very much higher than formerly. Thus, apart from those needed to farm existing land and engage in household sideline production, a general one-third or so of the workforce is surplus. This has become a major problem in rural villages today requiring urgent solution.

The appearance of surplus rural workforces results from the various economic policies followed in rural villages since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. It also provides a major potential for our further enlivening of the rural economy, for improving reproduction capabilities, for developing the collective and individual commune member commodity economy, and for guiding the peasants to become prosperous with all possible speed. We must adroitly guide actions according to circumstances and strive to make peasant enthusiasm for production endure for a long time, and to steadily lead them to in-breadth and in-depth progress in production. This problem will become a major ingredient in the perfection of rural production responsibility systems requiring all jurisdictions to proceed from realities and to adapt general methods to local situations in diligent solution.

How can one go about solving the surplus rural workforce problem? Generally speaking the following ways are open. Some places have developed commune and brigade enterprises; some have contracted to do hauling or to work on city construction projects; some have gone to cities to run service trades such as restaurants; and some have developed dairy cattle, sheep and goat, hog, chicken and bee raising industries, etc. All such things may continue

to develop in accordance with realities in individual areas. However, on the basis of overall circumstances within the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, for the present and for some time in the future, the main efforts will have to be devoted to "the land" first of all, meaning it will be necessary to organize surplus workforces for intensive farming of existing cultivated land for steady increase in yields per unit of area and output value, growing trees and grass on barren sandy wastes, barren mountains and idle wastelands. In so doing, not only is there no conflict with the foregoing ways, but rather they can be mutually promoting, making every production avenue truly increasingly broad. For example, in regard to the problem of placing efforts on existing cultivated land, the region currently has somewhat more than 80 million mu of cultivated land from which actual yields are less than 200 jin per mu, the yields from oil-bearing crops and sugarbeets are not very high either. The situation is one of continuing widespread planting for meager harvests. Were we to guide the peasants in intensive farming and steadily increase the level of scientific farming, while at the same time gradually adapting general methods to local situations to do some farmland capital construction, both yields per unit of area and output value would increase year by year. A look at the most recently investigated situations shows the potential in this regard to be very great. We visited two commune member households in Xiatanv Production Brigade, Zhongtan Commune, Toketo County. Last year they handed over to the state between 3,000 and 4,000 jin of grain and they still have grain reserves enough for more than half a year. Earnings per household averaged more than 500 yuan, and one household had earnings of more than 800 yuan. This brigade had once been a notorious "three dependencies brigade," which has changed this greatly within 3 years following institution of responsibility systems.

Another example is in the use of barren sandy wastes, barren mountains, and idle wastelands, with major efforts to plant trees and grass. The total area of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Region is 1.8 billion mu. In addition to cultivated land and fairly good pasturelands, it also contains a large amount of sandy wastes, barren mountains, and idle wastelands, most of which could be used to grow trees and grass. In early May I made an inspection of Beishuiquan Commune in Liangcheng County, Wulanchabu League where I particularly went to see the woodlands of their specialized forestry team. Formerly this was an area of bald mountains and barren ranges. Subsequently it was planted to pine trees, suanci [6808 0459], grass, bushes and shrubs, and within only 3 years time the mountain is entirely green. In this way not only was the ground cover gradually restored and a new natural ecological balance established to create fine conditions for the farming industry, but the natural strengths of the entire region could be fully used, and the potential of natural resources could be fully tapped to lay a foundation for development of a breeding industry, a gathering industry, a plaiting industry, a processing industry for farm, forestry, and livestock products, and other economic diversification. The pace of modernization accelerated.

In order to lead the post-production responsibility system surplus workforces into intensive farming of available cultivated land, to grow trees and grass on barren sandy wastes, barren mountains, and idle wastelands, and to be genuinely effective, a series of policy measures is needed to provide assurance. I feel that most important is solution to three problems as

follows: One is to get understanding of the problem, namely by publicizing representative surveys and the natural character of Nei Monggol to get people to understand in terms of present and longterm interests the importance of devoting efforts primarily to "the land." Second is the benefits problem, by which is meant finding means whereby the peasants not only realize the longterm benefits, but also are able to obtain real benefits right now. Third is scientific and technological problems. Right now scientific levels in farming, growing of trees and grass is fairly low, and has to be raised correspondingly and with all possible speed. This requires, in turn, the formulation of policies and regulations. For example, planned and speedy allocation to peasants and herdsmen of barren wastelands, barren mountains, idle wastelands, and water surfaces with suitable conditions, collective and state organizations growing trees and grass in development of economic diversification. The government should issue certificates of ownership to commune members and collectives (specialized contracting to households or individual workers may be done) who grow the trees and grass, with it being made clear that commune members are to have inheritance rights for the trees and grass they grow. All levels of government also have to encourage and support collective organization of specialized crops to deal with the "three wastes." Places lacking conditions for the growing of grain crops may adopt the method of large-scale assignment of responsibilities, the state providing grain and the commune members concentrating their efforts on the growing of grass and trees in the development of economic diversification. Seedlings and grass seed required by commune members for the growing of trees and grass should be provided gratis, or at low prices, by the state or collective. In order that the peasants and herdsmen will receive benefits within a short period of time, so long as normal growth of tree seedlings is maintained, they should be permitted to intercrop trees with oil-bearing crops, medicinal herbs, grass, or other economic crops. Shrubs and bushes may be combined with grass, and the long-term and the short-term combined, the short-term used to nurture the long-term. A mobilization of forces from every quarter is required, and all trades and industries engaged in science and technology, industry, communications, finance, and trade, or public finance and banking will have to help peasants broaden production avenues.

Throughout the region a group of representative examples of prosperity through labor have emerged primarily in the farming and breeding industries, and in economic diversification into forestry, animal husbandry, and fishing as an adjunct to agriculture. These representative examples have very great attraction for the broad masses of surplus rural labor, and all jurisdictions should widely publicize them. Representative examples are most convincing. When they have the experience of representative examples, the peasants can follow to do the same thing. Of course, in some places mentalities have yet to be emancipated, and households that act in accordance with party policies, make the most of their own workforces and skills, and become prosperous through arduous labor are not supported with boldness and assurance, but rather have all manner of reproach raised against them, or are subjected to freezing irony and burning satire so that some households that have become prosperous through labor are afraid and apprehensive. This directly contravenes the spirit of the Third Plenary

Session, and is extremely unfavorable for the opening of broad avenues of production and providing for surplus rural workforces. We must continue to clean out the influence of "leftist" ideology and further propagandize and carry into effect the party's line, programs, and policies. We must indoctrinate cadres at all levels so that they will understand how to use local natural resources to become prosperous through labor. Our duty is not to restrict but rather to lead enthusiastically, to encourage and support, and, to the maximum degree possible, to lead surplus peasant and herdsmen workforces to advance in production in depth and breadth.

9432

CSO: 4407/495

AUTONOMOUS REGION CHAIRMAN OUTLINES ORIENTATION OF AGRICULTURE

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Reliance on Policies and Science To Win Sustained Increase in Agricultural Production This Year, Chairman Ma Xin [7456 0207] Points Out in Government Work Report as Being the Major Task in the Region's Economic Work This Year"]

[Text] Reliance on policies and science to win sustained development of agricultural production is the major task noted in Chairman Ma Xin's government work report in the region's economic work this year. He said that the gross output value from agriculture assigned the Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region in the 1982 state plan is 766 million yuan, and a grain output totaling 2.44 billion jin. Though there is a certain amount of leeway in this as compared with actual output during 1981, because of the fairly frequent natural disasters during the first half of this year, we positively cannot lower our guard.

In his report, Chairman Ma Xin pointed out that the key to winning sustained increases in agriculture this year still lies in reliance on policies and on science. There is need to continue to carry out the various policies that have followed from the Third Plenary Session [of the 11th Party Central Committee], to adhere to the collectivized path of socialism, to maintain public ownership of the means of production unchanged for a long period of time, and production responsibility systems unchanged for a long period of time. Responsibility systems have to be assiduously summarized, perfected, and consolidated. For the various forms of responsibility systems that have already been established, so long as they help development of production, help consolidate the collective economy, and are supported by most of the masses, there is no need to change them. A good job has to be done with commune and brigade leadership teams, a commune and brigade cadre personal responsibility system has to be established, the responsibilities of one's own position defined, and the state of paralysis or semi-paralysis of some leadership teams genuinely resolved. It is necessary to proceed from realities in diligently studying and solving various new circumstances and new problems that have arisen in the institution of responsibility systems. No matter the form of responsibility system practiced, production planning must be subordinate to unified state planning. The peasants should be

regularly indoctrinated in love for country, love for the collective, concurrent concern for the interests of the three [the country, the collective, and individuals], in acceptance of plan direction, and in striving to support the building of socialism.

The report said that in accordance with the program of "positively no relaxation in grain production while actively developing economic diversification" in combination with the realities and different characteristics of the region, the Huang He irrigation area is to be built gradually into an economic zone predominantly devoted to commodity grain, but with integrated development of agriculture, industry, and commerce. The southern mountain area is to be built gradually into an economic zone in which forestry, livestock products, and commodity oils predominate for a combination of farming and forestry with self-sufficiency in grain. Most important in doing a good job of grain production is scientific farming and intensive farming to increase yields per unit of area. While assuring increased grain production for the region as a whole, equal emphasis has to go to the collective and individuals in an adaptation of general methods to local situations for development of economic diversification, to broaden production avenues, and to go forward in agricultural production in depth and in breadth.

In this report, Chairman Ma Xin called upon all levels of government and the Afforestation Committee to make the campaign for the planting of trees for afforestation and the greening of the mountains and the valleys routine and sustained, and taking a firm grip on its implementation. The focal point of tree planting for afforestation in the region is on doing a good job of creating a woodland network in irrigation area farmlands and along roads, and the "growing of trees, grass, and shrubs" in mountain areas, with earnest efforts being devoted to the project for building shelter forests in Xiji County. Afforestation should be done scientifically; quality of afforestation should be improved; and care and protection should be intensified.

The report said that simultaneous with major efforts to develop both collective and individual commune member raising of hogs, sheep and goats, there should be an adaptation of general methods to local situations for development of dairy cattle, dairy goats, beekeeping, and rabbit raising. Attention should be given development of aquatic products production. It is necessary to proceed from realities in the development of the region's farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fishing industry, and to further buttress scientific agricultural research and the promotion of technology. The building of the four base counties of Guyuan, Yanchi, Xiji, and Pingluo should be diligently summarized and improved to make fullest use of the role of these base counties in the modernization of agriculture.

PLANNED ASPECTS OF FARM PRODUCTION EMPHASIZED

Yinchuan NINGXIZ RIBAO in Chinese 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Guo Shizhong [6753 0013 1813]: "Bolstering Planned Management of the Agricultural Economy"]

[Text] Ever since institution in the farflung rural villages of the region of production responsibility systems predominantly in the form of peasant households assuming full responsibility for task completion, the fruits of commune member labor and economic benefits have been fairly closely linked; the enthusiasm for work of the peasant masses has been high, and the sense of responsibility for production strong, all of which have played an active role in promoting the development of agricultural production. However, some cadres and members of the masses also wrongly suppose that now that assumption of full responsibility for task completion by peasant households has been instituted, one can farm any way he pleases. As a result, when making plans for production, some production teams and commune members give no thought to the country's needs and ignore plan guidance from superior authority. When it is very clear that not so much of certain things is needed, they blindly expand its production for the sake of large profits, creating overstocking. Because profits to be made are small, some things needed by society are not actively produced, with the result that procurement plans are not fulfilled. Among some of the production teams and commune members in the close-in suburbs of Yinchuan who grow mostly vegetables, a mentality of slighting the growing of vegetables exists, and during the season when vegetables are planted and taken care of, large numbers of the workforce are transferred elsewhere to engage in sideline occupations to the detriment of vegetable production. Among some of the production teams that institute the centralized growing of vegetables with grain production being assigned peasant households for full assumption of responsibility for completion, there is also a tendency to emphasize the growing of grain and to slight the growing of vegetables, which impairs fulfillment of vegetable procurement plans. In sales to the state of agricultural by-products, some commune members that have not fulfilled their state grain sales quotas sell large quantities of commodities in country fair markets.

In view of the new circumstances in rural villages today, how can plan guidance of agriculture be strengthened and planned management of the agricultural economy be perfected. First of all it is necessary to take in hand political and ideological work, conducting education of the peasants in socialism, patriotism, and collectivism for a correct understanding and handling of the relationships among the welfare of the state, the collective, and individuals. Concepts of the overall situation must be established, and there can positively be no concern only for one's own welfare while not caring for the welfare of the state and the collective. The peasants must be made to understand that only by opening production avenues under guidance of state plans, through arduous labor, and by producing more of the goods that society needs can incomes steadily increase so that they themselves can become prosperous.

Secondly, all levels of planning departments and other pertinent units should intensify investigation and study, and make planning more scientific. In formulating plans, it is necessary to dig into realities and do a good job of investigation and study. It is necessary both to consider the needs of the country and to examine real possibilities. It is necessary to adapt general methods to local situations, to make use of strengths, to be active and reliable, and to leave some room for maneuver.

Third is the need to gradually establish and perfect the economic agreements system. Throughout the farflung rural villages, various forms of an economic agreements system are being promoted today. This is a major action for implementing state plans under the new circumstances. Already established economic agreements systems require further improvement. Not only should there be production agreements, but sales agreements as well, production agreements and procurement agreements being linked so that state procurement plans can be translated into reality. Agreements should be signed promptly each year, preferably in advance of spring sowing, to allow peasants to plan production early. Those who violate agreements are to be economically penalized to maintain the solemnity of agreements. For goods not included in procurement or assigned procurement quotas, departments concerned are to provide the peasants with timely information on the market as a guide for production. All planning departments are to actively coordinate solution to conflicts between agriculture and commerce, strengthening the planning function and overcoming blindness. Only in this way will it be possible to carry into effect a program of "taking the planned economy as the key link with market regulation being supplementary" to promote the building of the four modernizations and to improve the people's standard of living.

PROVINCIAL NOTICE ISSUED ON SUMMER FARM WORK

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Ningxia-Hui Autonomous Region People's Government Notice On Mobilization to Carry Out the 'Three Summer Jobs' in a Solid Way. (28 June 1982, Not Otherwise Circulated)"]

[Text] The "three summer jobs" [harvesting, planting, and field care] season will soon be here. No opportunity should be missed to do a good job of the summer harvest in order to achieve increased summer grain yields, to plant autumn grain well and in sufficient amount, and to intensify care of autumn grain and economic crop fields. This holds major significance for achieving a bumper harvest for the years as a whole. In order to concentrate energies to achieve victory in the "three summer jobs," the following notice has been specially prepared.

1. Conscientious implementation of the spirit of the regional agricultural work conference to increase ideological understanding. The regional agricultural work conference recently convened by the autonomous region people's government relayed the important directive from the CCP committee leadership comrades on work in Ningxia, summarized and analyzed this year's agricultural production situation, studied the problems existing in the agricultural production, and proposed major methods of working unrelentingly for 4 months to achieve an all-round bumper farm harvest this year. All jurisdictions are to conscientiously transmit the directive for implementation and insure that it is carried out. Cadres and the masses are to be educated in a correct understanding of the present agricultural production situation so that they are aware of both favorable conditions and unfavorable factors and existing problems, and resolutely overcome both feelings of blind optimism and pessimistic loss of hope. There is to be continued pervasive propagation of the principle of "one adherence," "two no changes," and "three concurrent concerns" to arouse collective and individual enthusiasm, with everything that should be centralized being centralized, and everything that should be contracted out being contracted out, in a combination of centralization and contracting; adaptation of general methods to specific situations for the perfection of agricultural production responsibility systems; and effective organization of harvesting, planting, and field care during the period of the "three summer jobs," in order to fully arouse all forces to commit themselves to the "three summer jobs" battle.

2. Firm establishment of an attitude of combating disasters to achieve a bumper harvest for timely completion of the "three summer jobs." Meteorological forecasts call for a fairly large amount of rain during July and August this year. Low temperatures with cold damage and other natural disasters may also occur. Leaders at all levels as well as the broad masses of people must firmly establish an attitude of combating disasters to achieve a bumper harvest, guarding against disasters ahead of time, combating disasters when they exist, and preparing early in order to provide against possible trouble.

The summer harvest is a struggle to snatch food from the dragon's mouth requiring good organization of the workforce and draft animals, and the operation of all harvesting, hauling, and threshing machines, putting them to work on the summer harvest at the right time. In the case of brigades in which peasant households are assuming full responsibility for task completion, in particular, machinery should be assembled on the basis of voluntary participation for mutual benefit to carry out harvesting and threshing for commune members, with commune members paying equitable compensation. Regarding hardship households lacking a workforce, the fine tradition of solidarity and mutual assistance is to be maintained, with relatives helping relatives, neighbors helping neighbors, and active help being given to the dependents of martyrs and military servicemen in harvesting the summer crop. Wheat is to be harvested promptly when it is in the waxy stage of ripeness; harvesting, hauling and milling are all to be carried out on time; both harvesting and threshing are to be accomplished painstakingly, and the grain is to be stored in granaries. In addition, grain from selected fields and selected heads is to be kept as seed grain.

Multiple cropping and sowing of the late fall crop is to be carried out promptly in a combination of soil use and soil nurture. In southern parts of the province, multiple cropping should be accomplished in accordance with state plans, with adaptation of general methods to local situations, and the growing of minor oil-bearing crops is to be encouraged. In northern parts of the province, the emphasis should be on various kinds of green manure. Mountain areas should emphasize buckwheat, quick growing broomcorn millet, and similar late autumn crops that can be rush planted to take advantage of soil moisture. Disaster-stricken communes and brigades, in particular, are to plant autumn vegetables and fodder grass to the fullest extent possible, using the autumn to make up for summer shortfalls.

While taking a firm grip on summer harvesting and planting, very serious attention should be given to field care of the autumn grain. In the Huang He diversion irrigation area, there should be application of a top dressing of fertilizer to paddy rice at the right time and in the right amount, weeding, and the raising and lowering of water in the paddy fields should be managed so that the paddy rice will reach full heading safely. Attention should be given to weeding and to prevention and control of diseases and insect pests in sugarbeets in an effort to get a bumper sugar harvest. In mountain regions, the tasks of loosening the soil, weeding, conserving water, maintaining soil moisture, and guarding against and dispelling hailstones in grain growing areas should be taken firmly in hand in an effort to increase yields and earnings.

3. Intensification of safety education to do a good job of keeping the summer harvest safe. Before the summer harvest begins, various methods should be used to educate the masses in the legal system and in fire prevention, robbery prevention, and accident prevention, to formulate "village rules and civilian pacts," and to establish and perfect security preservation organizations and personnel security personal responsibility systems. Work sites and storage buildings are to be made secure and all hidden dangers that might cause accidents removed to insure summer harvest safety. Vigilance should be heightened to strictly prevent and strike down the destructive activities of lawless elements.

4. Education in the "three concurrent concerns." The masses are to be widely and pervasively educated in love of country and love of socialism, as well as in concurrent concern for the welfare of the country, the collective and the individual, active fulfillment of state procurement quotas, full payment of collective withholdings in accordance with agreements, and providing grain rations to the households enjoying the five guarantees [childless and infirm elderly persons who are guaranteed food, clothing, medical care, housing and burial expenses by the people's commune] and to the dependents of martyrs and servicemen. Communes, brigades, and peasant households with increased yields are to sell surplus grain to make a greater contribution and support national construction. Erroneous tendencies toward concern only for the individual and no active fulfillment of state purchase quotas or collective withholding is to be guarded against. Communes and brigades that practice unified production team accounting and unified distribution are to verify summer grain output and economic revenues and expenditures and do a good job of advance summer distribution. Communes and brigades practicing household assumption of full responsibility for task completion are to see to it that contract agreements are strictly honored, that all withholdings have been made in accordance with agreements, and that the solemnity of agreements is upheld. Experiences are to be constantly summarized, contract agreements perfected, and the responsibilities, rights, and benefits of peasant households dovetailed with state plans and the collective welfare.

5. Strengthening of leadership over the "three summer jobs." All government administrative offices, municipalities, and counties are to set up command organizations for the "three summer jobs," and organize skilled and quick-witted personnel to be in charge of matters for prompt, correct, and all-around understanding of situations, the summarization and exchange of experiences, and to give highly effective direction. All levels of leaders are to lead cadres into the frontlines of the "three summer jobs" to survey the situation, summarize new experiences, and solve real problems in the "three summer jobs." Business, supply and marketing, fiscal, and banking departments are to address themselves to new circumstances in order to provide increased services, improve their service attitudes, and assure that a good job is done in supplying chemical fertilizer, pesticide machines, small farm implements, and gasoline and diesel fuel for agricultural use. Grain units are to follow the principle of accommodating the masses in grasping summer grain procurement for the state, and procurement for the state at negotiated prices. They are also to provide seeds promptly for multiple cropping. Water conservancy departments are to strengthen management

of irrigation to insure water for use on paddy rice and other autumn grains. Electrical industry departments are to vigorously propagandize general knowledge about the safe use of electricity, inspect electric power lines, and insure the regular supply and safe use of electricity. All trades and industries in all sectors are to coordinate closely and strive jointly to assure no lost opportunities in completion of the "three summer jobs."

9432

CSO: 4007/487

WARNING ISSUED AGAINST OVERPLANTING OF TOBACCO

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Wang Hanzhi [3769 3352 2535] and Wen Meihui [3080 2734 1920]: "Flue-cured Tobacco Should Be Grown According to Plan"]

[Text] During the past 2 years, fairly great development has taken place in the production of flue-cured tobacco in Shaanxi Province. In 1981 output of flue-cured tobacco totaled 270,000 dan, and state procurement was almost 270,000 dan. In both production and procurement, plan quotas were fulfilled for a rapid turn around in the situation of tobacco leaf supply not meeting demand.

On the basis of the province's cigarette production quota and the market situation for this year, plus consideration to the trend of development of cigarette production next year, total planned tobacco output for 1982 is 400,000 dan, up 48.2 percent from last year, quite a rate of speed. However, it has been recently reported that communes and brigades in some prefectures are thinking of breaking through the plan quotas handed down by the province. Unless this is corrected, this year's growing area may top 250,000 mu for a total output that breaks the 500,000 dan mark.

The agricultural economy is an important integral part of the whole national economy, and the agricultural economy also has to follow the flexible principle of taking the planned economy as the key link, market regulation being supplementary, and market regulation being only under guidance of state plan. To be concerned only for momentary benefits with no concern for national needs, growing whatever happens to be profitable and attacking state plan can lead to many future contradictions. In 1978, Shaanxi Province singlemindedly pursued quantity as a result of ignoring the adaptation of general methods to local situations in making plans. Though total output reached 275,000 dan, quality was inferior causing slack sales and incurring losses for both the country and the collective, and leading to a tremendous decline in flue-cured tobacco in 1979, total output falling to 97,000 dan. The conflict between production and needs was extremely prominent. We cannot forget this lesson, and we positively cannot cast state plans aside just because some production team "got rich off of tobacco" last year, proceeding only from personal interests to blind expansions of the flue-cured tobacco growing area.

Tobacco production must be commensurate with cigarette production capabilities and quantities that can be sold in the market. Shaanxi Province's cigarette production quota for this year is between 300,000 and 330,000 cases. Blending requires bringing some tobacco into the province from outside, so only between 250,000 and 300,000 dan of tobacco from this province is needed. Plans call for a total tobacco output this year of 400,000 dan, meaning a surplus of about 100,000 dan. This has already taken into consideration an expansion of cigarette production capacity next year. It is anticipated that no great increase will take place within a short period of time in the amount of market sales of tobacco. Looked at in terms of markets in the country as a whole, there are indications that a surplus of tobacco already exists. Furthermore, the province's tobacco farming techniques, flue curing capabilities, and storage facilities cannot cope. Blind expansion of tobacco growing is dangerous. Only by growing according to state plan will it be possible to concurrently consider the interests of the country, the collective and individual commune members. On this point there can be absolutely no carelessness.

9432

CSO: 4007/346

USE OF POLYVINYL CHLORIDE PLASTIC FILM FOR GROWING SEEDLINGS URGED

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Wang Guanli [3769 0385 0448]: "Proposed Promotion of Use of Polyvinyl Chloride Plastic Film to Raise Seedlings"]

[Text] Ever since last fall a shortage of the plastic film needed to raise seedlings has occurred in Shaanxi Province. How can this problem be solved? One way is to economize on its use and to take care of the plastic that communes and brigades presently have for the raising of seedlings to extend the time it can be used. The second is to promote vigorously throughout the rural villages of the province the use of polyvinyl chloride plastic film as a film for raising seedlings.

Use of plastic film to raise seedlings is an important technique in scientific farming. In the early 1960's when China began to use plastic film to raise seedlings, the film it used was polyvinyl chloride, which is made by using polyvinyl chloride resin as a raw material to which diverse chemical boosters are added, which is then blown. It is highly pliable, tough, and stretchable, light permeable, and has a long useful life. Furthermore, the polyvinyl chloride resin raw material is limestone, which is abundant, readily obtainable, and has substantial developmental prospects. Economic benefits derived from the growing of seedlings are also extremely outstanding.

Formerly, however, when some places used polyvinyl chloride plastic film to raise seedlings, there were instances in which the seedlings either died or suffered damage. Investigation and study showed that the cause of this problem was that when some production plants produced polyvinyl chloride plastic film for raising seedlings in 1975, they mixed in a plasticizer imported from abroad, dibutyl phthalate. This plasticizer is toxic to some farm crops. Thereafter it was not further produced in China. Scientific evaluation shows polyvinyl chloride film to be non-toxic to plants, and in most parts of China today this plastic film is used to raise seedlings. But ever since that accidental destruction of seedlings, Shaanxi Province has changed to the use of polyethylene plastic film for the raising of seedlings. Even though this plastic film has certain advantages, as compared with polyvinyl chloride plastic film, its light permeability is poor, its strength is low, and it cracks easily. Furthermore, the raw material used to make polyethylene is a byproduct of the cracking of petroleum, which becomes

increasingly scarce as the shortage of petroleum increases. Shaanxi Province also lacks plants that produce polyethylene resin and has to depend largely on state allocations and imports. In order to change the situation of shortage of polyethylene plastic sheeting for the raising of seedlings, it is suggested that relevant leadership departments at all levels give serious attention to doing a good job of production, supply, and marketing work in this regard.

9432

CSO: 4007/346

EXPERTS PROVIDE POINTERS ON COTTON PRODUCTION

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 1 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Li Xiaosheng [2621 2400 3932]: "When Peasants Grow Cotton Science Has to Be in Charge. Provincial Agricultural Commission Invites Experts to Discuss Technical Problems in Cotton Production"]

[Text] Recently the Provincial Agricultural Commission invited cotton experts to conduct a symposium, and listened to sensible suggestions from the experts on how to do a good job of this year's cotton production and on long range problems in building cotton production bases.

At the symposium the cotton experts recalled the long history of cotton production in the province, and particularly analyzed the status of cotton production during the past several years. They agreed that the province's central region is a very good cotton producing area. The reason cotton yields are low and inconsistent are, first of all, insufficient technical understanding of cotton production. Many effective scientific techniques have yet to be promoted to wide area production. Second is insufficient attention to unfavorable factors in an otherwise advantageous natural environment, which causes passivity in production. For example, the central part of the province is dry during spring and the soil lacks moisture. During the summer, drought is serious, and in the fall there is too much rain. This means that after the cotton has been sown, full stands are impossible; during summer heat boils are few; and in the fall bloom, numerous boils rot. Consequently the cotton experts believe that in order to make cotton production in Shaanxi Province take off and catch up with or overtake advanced national levels, it is necessary to make full use of the dynamics of scientific techniques to surmount climatic changes that are unfavorable elements in cotton production.

But just what measures should be given attention in the scientific farming of cotton? The experts noted the following: 1. Need to nurture soil fertility. For the past several years, soil fertility has been insufficient in the province's cotton growing areas. Its organic content has been overly low to the detriment of cotton growth. Henceforth, all communes and brigades are to adapt general methods to local situations in a large scale return of stalks and stems to fields, growing to green manure, the greater fertilization with barnyard manure. 2. Energetic promotion of 1155 fine cotton variety. 1155 cotton is a high yield, disease resistant fine variety suited for widespread growing in the province's cotton growing areas. While promoting its cultivation, all

jurisdictions should actively propagate seeds. 3. Rapid promotion of cotton growing methods of close planting of low plants and growing of seedlings for transplanting. The techniques of close planting of low plants and growing of seedlings for transplanting can bring about early budding, early blossoming, early fruiting, and early harvesting of cotton to get around the many disadvantages factors resulting from weather changes. They are a new way to get consistently high cotton yields. 4. Step by step directed use of plastic mulch planting methods for the gaining of experience, and then extending it to use over wide areas. 5. All jurisdictions are to take vigorous action to train a technical corps for cotton production. The experts also stressed that all cotton growing areas should act quickly to painstakingly ready the soil in order to improve cottonfield quality. They should organize manpower to select seeds and to conduct experiments on budding to obtain full stands.

This symposium was sponsored by the Provincial Cotton Institute. Participants in the symposium included experts and some cotton technicians from the provincial advisory unit on cotton techniques.

9432

CSO: 4007/346

SUMMER GRAIN PROCUREMENT QUOTAS OVERFULFILLED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Tai'an, Heze, Zaozhuang, and Linyi Overfulfill Summer Grain State Procurement Quotas. Correctly Handle the Relationship Among the Three, and Actively Support Building of the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] As of 27 June, Tai'an Prefecture had sent to storage 281.5 million jin of wheat procured by the state for a 1.5 million overfulfillment of the state summer grain requisition procurement quota, and 33.6 million jin more than last year.

In order to do a good job of state summer grain procurement work, all levels of CCP committees and government in this prefecture diligently strengthened leadership. The prefecture sent a total of somewhat more than 300 cadres down to the grassroots levels to supervise and give impetus to inspection work, to help do a good job of state summer grain procurement and distribution, and to indoctrinate cadres and the masses in strengthening their national concept to give more and better grain for support of the building of the four modernizations. Wenyang Commune in Feicheng County joyously harvested a bumper crop from 52,000 mu. Within 10 days time, it turned over to the state 13 million jin of wheat, overfulfilling by 5.7 million jin its grain contract procurement quota for the year as a whole from a single crop. The four plains communes of Chengguan, Huqu, Pengji, and Shahezhan in Dongping County harvested a bumper summer grain crop this year and sold a total of 26 million jin to the state, overfulfilling 1.3 times its grain contract procurement quota for the year as a whole from a single crop.

As of 28 June, 146 million jin of wheat had been procured by the state and placed in storage in Heze Prefecture in overfulfillment of the state procurement quota handed down by the province.

Heze Prefecture brought into full play the enthusiasm of both the collectives and individual commune members, and struggled unrelentingly against drought to win a bumper summer harvest. The summer grain state procurement quota assigned Heze by the province this year amounted to 145 jin. This figure was double last year's summer grain state procurement quota of 65 million jin. The Prefecture CCP Committee and government administrative offices conducted indoctrination of the broad masses of rural cadres and commune members in love

of country, love of collectives, and love of socialism. The broad masses of cadres and commune members indicated, one after another, that "formerly when we sustained disasters, fraternal prefectures energetically supported us; now we can tighten our belts a little to support people in disaster areas." This year Huangduiji Commune in Yuncheng County harvested a bumper crop and turned over to the state 3 million jin of wheat, which was 2.2 times the total amount of wheat turned over to the state for the past 2 years, and represented a contribution of 103 jin per capita. Four production teams in Suge Production Brigade, Sunmiao Commune, Chengwu County sold the state 37,000 jin of wheat, fulfilling in a single season state grain procurement quotas for 3 years.

As of 27 June, Zaozhuang City had put into storage 139 million jin of summer grain in overfulfillment of state procurement quotas issued by the province.

The 1.72 million mu of wheat that Zaozhuang City planted this year was hurt by serious drought. Because of the very unbalanced situation of bumper and lean years in wheat production, this city appropriately readjusted the state procurement quotas for each prefecture and county. Some of the cadres and masses in bumper harvest units indicated their desire to turn over to the state more and better quality grain in a genuine action in support of national construction. After Taierzhuang District had overfulfilled its original state procurement quota of 15 million jin, it took the initiative in shouldering the 7 million jin quota of units having reduced outputs. Throughout the city a large number of contributions averaging 1,000 jin of grain per capita or peasant households making contributions of 4, to 6,000 jin of wheat appeared.

As of 30 June, Linyi Prefecture had turned over to the state more than 253 million jin of summer grain to overfulfill its quotas for this year for delivery of summer grain to storage.

This year this prefecture's wheat was subjected to serious drought and hail-stone attacks. Some counties and communes and reduced yields. All counties and communes followed a spirit of using the bumper to supplement the lean for active fulfillment of state procurement quotas. Tancheng, Cangshan, Linyi, Ying, and Linshu counties, located on the plain and having relatively good harvests, took the initiative in turning over more and better grain to the state. Within a period of only 7 days, Cangshan County turned over more than 25 million jin.

9432

CSO: 4007/500

SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUES FOR GROWING COTTON OUTLINED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Wang Zhengping [3769 2973 1627]: "Take More Action and Give Attention to Solution of Three Kinds of Technical Problems Is Recommendation of Provincial Cotton Institute Experts on How to Win an Even Larger Bumper Cotton Harvest This Year"]

[Text] In a recent report to provincial government leaders, Provincial Cotton Institute experts made the following suggestions. In order to win an even larger bumper cotton harvest this year, more action has to be taken on the basis of existing techniques. Particularly required is a focusing on weak links to solve conscientiously the following technical problems:

1) The problem of mongrelization and regression of seeds. The rapid popularization of Lumian No 1 played a tremendous role in increasing the province's cotton yields, but it also occasioned problems in the mongrelization of seeds. Surveys show that during the past 2 years varying degrees of variation and regression have occurred. In some field plots, altered plants amount to as much as more than 80 percent, which not only causes very great inconvenience in care, but also results in noticeable declines in output and quality. In this regard it was suggested that large scale mass purification and rejuvenation be done, and that seed propagation units or fine variety farms speed up the propagation of pedigree seeds. Right now seed units should intensify care to strictly insure quality. While assuring the fineness of Lumian No 1 variety and making the most of its potential for increased yields, it is also necessary to adapt general methods to local situations for the promotion to cultivation of other fine varieties in order to change the province's reliance on a single cotton variety.

2) Active prevention and control of the two diseases (fusarium and verticillium wilt) and the two insects (aphids and boll worms) that are most damaging to the province's cotton. Three links must be taken in hand in this regard, as follows: 1) A change from single methods of prevention and control to multiple methods of prevention and control, i.e. using agricultural prevention and control as the foundation supplemented by biological prevention and control, with chemical prevention and control as an assurance, the three organically linked, and none of them overlooked. In this way, pesticide use on cotton-fields can be reduced by six or seven times for a great reduction in production costs. 2) Replacement and updating of pesticides to increase

effectiveness in prevention and control, and to reduce prevention and control costs and damage done by pesticides. Right now prevention and control of aphids requires use primarily of monocrotophos, and prevention and control of boll worms requires use largely of anliulin [5143 4288 4340]. Currently there is a severe shortage of supply of these two pesticides, which should be quickly studied for solution. 3) Improvement in quality of prevention and control. A good job of surveying fields and making accurate forecasts has to be done. The time for prevention and control measures should be accurately selected, and there should be no blind continuous or large scale spraying of pesticides so as to avoid damage to the ecological balance and increase in prevention and control costs. Sufficiently serious attention should be given fusarium and verticillium wilt of cotton. The successful multiple prevention and control measures against fusarium and verticillium wilt of cotton that the Provincial Cotton Fusarium and Verticillium Wilt Prevention and Control Research Coordination Unit has discovered should be actively promoted. In seriously infested areas, mostly disease resistant varieties should be promoted. In lightly infested areas, mostly crop rotation should be done. In places in which infestations are just beginning, diseased areas should be dug out. In uninfested areas, quarantine should be strengthened.

3) Expanded use of some new farming and care techniques. 1) Interplanting of wheat and cotton. This plays an important role in increasing multiple cropping indices, and in solving the problem of competition between grain and cotton for land. It may be promoted as possible in places having the conditions. 2) Growing of seedlings for transplanting and use of plastic mulch. Growing of seedlings for transplanting is a successful technique for gaining high cotton yields. In saline-alkaline areas in particular, it plays an outstanding role in assuring full stages and in promoting early seedling development. Plastic mulch has been used over a fairly wide area in recent years for the growing of crops such as vegetables and peanuts, with good results in increasing yields. Last year it was used on more than 200,000 mu of cottonfields in the country for average increases in yields of about 30 percent. After deducting costs, it increases earnings by from 20 to 30 yuan per mu. This year the province plans initially to use it on more than 100,000 mu of cottonfields, and if conditions permit, this area will be somewhat expanded. 3) Use of ethrel to stimulate ripening. Experiments show that after using this technique, pre-frost cotton yields may increase by more than 20 percent at a cost of only about 0.70 yuan per mu. It can increase net income by at least 15 yuan. It is suitable for late ripening varieties and for promotion in high yield cottonfields and on cotton grown in saline-alkaline areas. 4) Leaf spraying of potassium dihydrogen-phosphate. This is a good way to solve the problem of preventing premature deterioration of cotton plants in fields lacking sufficient phosphate fertilizer. On cottonfields seriously lacking in phosphate, it should be sprayed two or three times during the growing season. It will increase yields by a general 10 percent or so, or by as much as 20 percent at a cost of only about half a jin of ginned cotton per mu. 5) Control of growth with suojiean [4799 4634 1344]. Suojiean is a growth regulator, which plays a definite role in controlling rampant growth of cotton plants when the soil is very fertile and water abundant. Experiments show that use of this technique can increase yields by 20 percent as compared with like cottonfields where it is not used.

9432

CSO: 4007/1290

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Beijing ZHONGGUO NONGKEN [STATE FARMS & LAND RECLAMATION IN CHINA] in Chinese No 3, 1982, pp 26-27

[Article by Mao Naishun [3029 0035 5293] and Ying Anli [2019 1344 3810]: "Problems Concerning the Intensive Farming and Land Reclamation in Xinjiang"]

[Excerpts] During the readjustment of the national economy, state farms must count mainly on their inner strengths for expanded reproduction. In other words, they must strive to raise the level of intensified farming on the basis of their present production conditions.

Intensified Farming Is the Path that the Farms Must Follow in Developing Production

Although land resources are abundant in Xinjiang, land benefited by water conservancy projects is limited. Therefore, resources must be concentrated on improving the existing arable areas. Through the adoption of intensive farming, not only can the utilization rate of land be greatly improved, but it can also, improve that of water. For example, by using plastic sheets in planting cotton and by using 445 cubic meters of water or 140 cubic meters of water more than necessary per mu of land, Farm No 3, Team 10 of Regiment 148 has more than doubled its per mu output of unginned cotton to 230 jin and increased the utilization rate of water by nearly 100 percent.

At present, there is a tremendous surplus of the labor force engaged in land reclamation in Xinjiang, and, in addition there is a great natural growth rate each year. The problem caused by this unemployed labor force cannot possibly be resolved by extensive expanded reproduction at present. This situation has forced us to accelerate the development of intensive farming.

Xinjiang is an agricultural region that can be a high producer, and the per unit yields over a large area of pasture, wheat and unginned cotton have exceeded 1,200 jin, 800 jin and 200 jin respectively, every year, so it is perfectly suitable for the development of intensified agriculture. For the time being, many local farms have proceeded from actual conditions to overcome their weaknesses and to bring their superiority into play in an effort to raise the level of their intensive farming. The following are statistics on levels of achievement by 15 farms in 1980:

Allocations of Capital, Expenditures, Income, Profits Recorded by Farms Claiming Over 1 Million Yuan in Profits Each in 1980
Units: mu, yuan

Category	Name	Allocations of capital	Income	Expenditures	Profits	Cultivated Area (10,000 mu)
Farms concentrating on cash crops	regiment 129	132.3	89.9	76	12.7	13.38
	regiment 29	149.6	239	179.4	50.82	12.61
	Shihezi General Farm	114.9	139.9	122.13	16.95	25.66
	regiment 30	185.2	223.7	176.41	43.16	7.29
	regiment 150	79.28	141.8	128.7	8.7	18.68
	regiment 149	72.28	112.8	107	6.35	18.62
Industry-oriented farms	regiment 71	140.2	97.16	69.6	17.06	10.2
	regiment 137	402.2	294	211	48.8	2.77
	regiment 36	460	355.8	265.5	50.9	2.58
Farms concentrating on grains	regiment 166	34.29	34.29	25.07	7.29	25.37
	regiment 66	89.8	71.64	56.8	12.4	10.93
	regiment 161	47.5	40.67	28.9	8.74	16.35
	regiment 77	58.49	46.7	30.6	11.3	12.48
	regiment 75	36.5	28.6	23.1	11.2	10.52
	regiment 168	48.56	44.6	35.1	7.24	15.28

This table shows that although investment in each mu of land was high, profits yielded by each mu of land were even higher. For example, profits yielded by each mu of land in areas of Regiment 29, Regiment 30, Regiment 137, Regiment 36 and others were nearly 50 yuan, while profits yielded by each mu of land and recorded by the sixth company of Regiment 26 were 112.4 yuan. This means that farms of all kinds can raise their profits to a new level, no matter whether they are large or small and grow cash crops or food grains as their main products. They have provided important experiences for intensive farming to produce greater economic results.

Intensive Farming Must Emphasize Economic Results

For years, the Xinjiang land reclamation system has developed agriculture by relying mainly on concentrating investments in the establishment of new farms and by increasing output through extension of arable land, that is to say, primarily through extensive expanded reproduction. After the "Great Cultural Revolution," it suffered serious setbacks from the mismanagement of agriculture. In the last several years, although production has revived rather quickly and there have been some advances, the picture remains basically unchanged. From the economic point of view, the returns on investment remain very low.

Compared with 1957, the entire land reclamation area in 1980 saw a decrease instead of an increase in the average value of output and profits per mu of land despite the fact that its investment of manpower was the same, and its investment in terms of horsepower of farm machinery, chemical fertilizer, fixed assets, and working capital was 2.24, 6.04, 2.25, and 1.59 times greater than in 1957 per mu of land. This means that at present, agriculture in the Xinjiang land reclamation area remains in an embryonic and inefficient farming stage. Increased investment

in this case will not necessarily lead to corresponding increase in income. This problem caused by failure to raise harvests through extension of production is highly striking. The term "increased production" here means an increase in output which will be made possible by increased investment of capital, manpower and material resources. The term "additional income" here means an increase in the net value of output made possible by increased capital investment. The realization of additional income from increased production is conditioned on the fact that the returns on each investment, in the form of specific value of output, is higher than the investment itself. In other words, the marginal economic returns should be much larger than the investment itself. This reminds us that the collective economical management cannot be construed by anyone as merely a tendency to make as much investment as possible in each unit of land but as an endeavor to reap maximum net profits from minimum investment.

Advanced Science, Technology Is Essential to Collective Economical Management

Collective economical management is invariably inseparable from advanced technology and proficiency in management. The adoption of advanced science and technology is crucial to the realization of increased production and increased revenues on a continuing basis, under the condition of limited investment in the same acreage. The term "advanced science and technology" here refers to matters that are not only technically advanced but also locally applicable and economically sound. These three elements can be combined to produce maximum economic results when they are properly applied. Practice proves that an advanced technology is viable only as long as it is economically sound. The following experiences we have gained are valuable to our future operations.

1) Cropping strategy must be reshaped. For years, various farms have made efforts to reshape their irrational cropping strategy in a way appropriate to the local conditions and in accordance with the principle designed to bring their superiority into play. In this way, they have reaped excellent economic results. Consequently, the cotton acreage increased from 540,000 mu in 1977 to 1.28 million mu of land in 1981. An increase of 750,000 dan in the gross output of cotton can be expected in the future. But an investment of approximately 120 million yuan must be added to the cost of production in order to bring in an additional 160 million yuan in profits. The following is a calculation of economic returns on investments in production of food grains in proportion to economic returns on investment in production of cotton in 1980: the ratio of income per mu of land was 1:3.42; the ratio of cost of production per mu of land was 1:2.08; the ratio of consumption of manpower per mu of land was 1:2.75; the ratio of profits per mu of land was 1:7.46. This means that those areas suited to the growth of cotton crops should be encouraged to grow more cotton crops because doing so will not result in increased investment in capital construction although the cost of production may rise proportionally. This proposal for planting more cotton crops is also in the best interest of various farms because it will prove instrumental in finding outlets for the large unemployed labor force and in increasing the utilization rate of the existing means of production. But this does not mean that Xinjiang can afford to let the gross output of food grains drop at a time when it is still plagued by a lack of communications and transportation. Nevertheless, steps must be taken by Xinjiang to reduce its grain growing acreage and increase its cotton cropping acreage so that it can boost its

revenues enormously, through the execution of a strategy to maintain its gross output of food grains at the present level by means of increasing the per unit output of grains. As soon as this adjustment is made and the level of the collective economical management is raised, the introduction of specialization will become inevitable for various farms to develop their "hot-selling products," just as Regiment 29 has done. This regiment has produced some "hot-selling items" capable of earning nearly 10 million yuan in profits a year as a result of its efforts to introduce the specialized process of production to the growers of grains and cotton crops and the processed enterprises.

2) Advanced technology must be adopted. Before liberation, no cotton crops were grown in the Mahe River Basin area. Following a successful experiment with cultivation of this crop, the area has quickly converted itself into an important cotton producing center. In 1980, the cultivation of cotton crops with plastic sheets proved a success. In 1981, some 20,000 mu of land in the area were planted with cotton. In the end, it reaped more than 150 jin of cotton per mu of land, one-third more than cotton crops sown in other farmland. In some plots, the per mu output went up to 300 jin. The technique for growing cotton with plastic sheets will cost 40 to 50 yuan more than previously, but will bring an additional income of over 100 yuan per mu of land. The technique for cultivating cotton crops with multiple plastic layers is an agricultural feat that rivals the work of nature which can function as countless nurseries and water reservoirs capable of prolonging the frost-free period and improving the utilization rate of liquid fertilizer. This technique can be also adapted to growing many other crops.

For the past several years, we have used plastic sheets to prevent seepage, thus cutting to a minimum the expenditure for maintenance of aqueducts and reducing construction costs 60 percent compared to the use of concrete as a means to prevent seepage. This success has cleared the way to prevent seepage on a grand scale. In 1980, 146 kilometers of seepage-proof canals were completed with this technique and in 1981, more was achieved in this regard.

In the course of raising domestic animals, many units have studied the problem concerning the composition of feeds that can bring more meat in return and produce greater economic results.

These examples show that applicable new technology can play a very remarkable role in promoting production. But this does not mean that we can ignore the frequently used technology. At present, we must concentrate on doing a good job of training workers in basic technical skills so that the contingents of workers can quickly raise their technical skills to a new level.

3) It is necessary to increase the application of chemical fertilizers and other locally applicable chemicals for agricultural purposes. A series of experiments show that the consumption of 1 ton of chemical fertilizer will result in an increase in production equivalent to crops grown in 20 mu of land. Recently, the United States has increased its agricultural production by 30 to 40 percent due to the increased application of chemical fertilizers. During the past several years, our consumption of chemical fertilizers, an important factor in increased production, has been rising so fast that the demand for such com-

modities now has far exceeded supply--for example, 16 jin of pure nitrogen and 6 jin of phosphorus are required to increase every 100 jin of unginned cotton in production. This means that relying on the natural fertility of soil to increase production is far from sufficient; in the future, we must increase the production of chemical fertilizers in order to meet the growing needs for expansion of agricultural production on a grand scale.

4) It is necessary to improve the performances of farm machinery. Mechanized farming will have an important role to play in "tapping potential, structural reform and transformation." Now serving land-reclamation and agriculture throughout the region are farm machines totaling 958,500 horsepower which can now do 70 percent of the farming for major crops at a cost of 130 million yuan to the state, equal to 12 percent of agricultural expenditure. They consume large quantities of fuel and other raw materials each year. In the course of increasing production, vigorous efforts must be made to practice energy conservation. To meet the requirements for collective economical management of agriculture, in the future mechanized farming must be geared to serve the purpose of improving land productivity and energy conservation. In the future, the task of laying plastic sheets to pave the way for planting cotton in large areas cannot possibly be fulfilled by manual labor alone. This will require us to overcome technical difficulties in trial-producing plastic sheet-laying machines.

Coordination Between Short-term and Long-range Interests

Agricultural economization is a long-range plan for agricultural development. Whatever we do, we cannot take into consideration merely short-term interests. Nor can we mobilize all our equipment and land resources for just a single short-sighted venture. The management of land reclamation and farms must focus its attention on creating an agricultural production system ensuring high and stable yield, high quality and low material consumption, along with a sound and highly efficient agricultural ecological structure. We must develop agriculture from a broad point of view and build the management of production of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations, and fisheries on a scientific foundation. The term "agricultural economization" is not just a reference to the endeavor to increase the per unit output of crops, but the multipurpose utilization of vast acreage or a strategy requiring farms to produce more crops and processed commodities per 10,000 mu of land. We must concentrate on implementing the overall and long-range plans and diversify the economy.

In the long run, agricultural economization should be viewed as a venture particularly emphasizing scientific and technological research and experimentation as well as education in agricultural technology. We must vigorously strengthen leadership over this activity, staff various agencies with enough personnel, increase investment, particularly investment in biological technology, and establish and improve the economic responsibility system associated with science and technology until it becomes perfect. At the same time, the existing force devoted to science and technology should be encouraged to shift its attention to research, experimentation, and the promotion of technology as a measure to enhance the development of science and technology.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMING EXPERIMENTAL AREAS HAILED

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[Article by Liu Quanjian [0491 0356 0256] and Zhang Hui [1728 2547]: "Results Outstanding From Province's Multiple Experimentation and Demonstration Areas on Farm Techniques. Use of Multiple Techniques For Rapid Development of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] As a result of the joint efforts of the broad masses of scientific and technical workers, cadres, and commune members, outstanding results have been obtained from the nine multiple experimentation and demonstration areas for farming techniques set up in the province since March last year on the basis of natural zones: Experience in the multiple experimentation areas that have been established shows that the close linking of experimentation, demonstration, promotion and training done in the multiple experimentation and demonstration areas for farming techniques has blazed a new trail for intensifying the spread of scientific and technical results, for developing scientific research, and for advancing agricultural production.

Last year Yunnan Province set up multiple experimentation areas covering an area totaling 278,490 mu in the nine counties and prefectures of Dali, Baoshan, Tengchong, Lincang, Mengzi, Zhaotong, Chuxiong, Guandu, and Menghai. Technicians and local cadres and commune members participating in the work of the multiple experimentation areas comprehensively applied their experiences in increasing yields and scientific and technical achievements as techniques for the promotion of fine varieties, sparse sowing for sturdy seedlings (including the use of plastic film in raising seedlings), planting as early as possible, close planting in rows, scientific fertilization and watering, and multiple measures for the prevention and control of diseases and insect pests.

Tremendous Increases in Grain Output. The multiple experimentation areas increased output of grain by a total of 29.82 million jin for yields averaging 107 jin per mu. The rate of yield increase amounted to 15.38 percent. Fengyi Commune in Dali County, which has always been a high yield area, last year had rice yields of 1,035 jin per unit of area over an area of more than 36,000 mu in the multiple experimentation area. This represented an 85 jin per mu increase over 1980. The intermediate yield Guandu area's somewhat more than

33,000 mu multiple experimentation area produced yields per unit of area that increased from the 753.2 jin of 1980 to 908 jin for an increase of 147.6 jin per mu, a 19.6 percent increase. In Menghai County, where yields have always been low, the 40,100 mu multiple experimentation area last year produced rice yields of 664.4 jin per unit of area, which was a 255.14 jin or 62.34 percent increase over 1980.

Further Research on Development of Results in the Course of Promoting Scientific and Technical Results. While promoting integrated use of the results of multiple techniques, individual multiple experimentation areas also conducted confirmatory experimental research in how to develop further integration of multiple techniques, which accumulated materials for the standardization of integration of multiple techniques. On the basis of spread of multiple techniques, the Baoshan multiple experimentation area, for example, centrally arranged for a 500 mu field plot to be used as a fine varieties area for experiments on seedling quality, extent of close planting, and fertilization methods. As a result of the experiments, verification was obtained and data accumulated on suitable areas for different fine varieties and different kinds of farming and care methods to be used. It provided a basis for future use of the integration of multiple techniques more suited to local natural conditions and for their standardization in the development of existing results.

Training of Technical Forces and Spread of Scientific Knowledge. In the course of experimentation, demonstration and promotion of scientific and technical results, each multiple experimentation area also trained technical forces for rural villages in various ways, spread scientific knowledge, and established a mass technical mainstay cadre corps. They trained a total of 10,000 farm science personnel including production brigade and production team leaders, spending more than 200,000 yuan for training. Looked at in terms of economic benefits, this investment of more than 200,000 yuan in intellect increased grain output by more than 29 million jin for a 1:10 ratio, meaning that for every yuan invested, 10 yuan worth of benefits were obtained.

In order to improve the multiple experimentation areas further, the Provincial Academy of Agricultural Sciences, the Provincial Science Commission, the Provincial Agricultural Commission, and the Provincial Department of Agriculture recently jointly convened a Provincial Multiple Experimentation Area Summarization Conference, which planned for an increase of the multiple experimentation area to 11 sites this year, with a more than 300,000 mu increase in area. Plans call for operating the experimentation areas primarily for the development of research. Over the near term, emphasis will go to grain with gradual development into economic diversification. Later on they will become experimentation and demonstration areas for all around development of farming, forestry, livestock raising, sideline occupations, and fisheries, making them centers for experimentation, demonstration, promotion and training for all of the province's natural areas.

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